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Sep. 1960

PN-ARE-385

● semiannual report of
university of nebraska
international cooperation
administration

NEBRASKA IN TURKEY

turkish
university
program

||| APRIL 1, 1960
||| TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1960

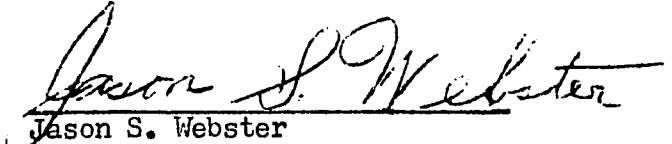
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UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA - ICA-CONTRACT PROGRAM

In accordance with provisions of Contract No. ICA-W-610
Appendix A - Article IV, we submit herewith the semiannual progress
report covering the period April 1, 1960 to September 30, 1960.


Jason S. Webster
Coordinator
Univ. of Nebr. Turkish Program

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-ICA-CONTRACT

Entered into - March 28, 1955

Amendments - May 3, 1955
June 29, 1955
August 5, 1955
September 19, 1955
March 16, 1956
July 3, 1956
September 22, 1956
January 5, 1957
November 22, 1957

Superseded by New Contract, May 1958 to extend to December 31, 1960.

Amendments - 1. June 1959
2. September 1959
3. June 1960 - Extended contract to June 30, 1962.

SCOPE: Render technical advice and assistance to Turkey for the purpose of:

1. Creating a New Land-Grant-Type University at Erzurum, Turkey.
2. Training its faculties of Agriculture and supporting fields.
3. Developing and strengthening Ankara University's program in Agriculture, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine.

Conditions Governing Operations: Services provided in Turkey are an integral part of the United States aid and will be performed under the general policy guidance of the USOM Director; the University of Nebraska will be responsible for all professional and technical details of the contract and shall keep the USOM Director currently informed of the progress of the project.

COORDINATOR'S COMMENTS

This six-months' period has been a crucial period in Turkish history during which time a complete change has taken place in top governmental positions. It is to be expected that such a transformation plus the role of the Universities in the revolution and personnel changes in the Universities would effect our program at the Ankara and Ataturk Universities.

Actually any retarding influence on our program has been held to a minimum on account of the great esteem with which all Turkey hold for their educational institution.

The greatest single loss to the Ataturk University portion of our program was the resignation of Rector Sabahattin Ozbek who had the understanding and vision of how to adapt a Land-Grant type of university to Eastern Turkey. He has resumed his former position on the Ankara staff and a new Rector for Ataturk University has not been appointed.

The Home Economics portion of the program at Ankara University has not advanced as rapidly as we had hoped it would during this period. The building program has been delayed and during much of the period, the department has been without a department head.

In spite of serious difficulties that have been encountered during this six-months period, the reports from our staff are optimistic.

In April and May, Dr. Marvel Baker and I made an inspection trip to Turkey and stopped in Washington to confer with JCA personnel. The program seems more concrete after having seen the facilities at Ankara and Erzurum for the first time and having the names with whom we have been working become personalities.

The influence of the program in Turkey is impressive. The faculties at Ankara were very appreciative for all that had been done to improve their staff and facilities. It was interesting to see the physical plant of Ataturk University being built on the prairie near Erzurum. The Governor of the Province commented on the progressive influence that Ataturk University was having on the city of Erzurum and throughout Eastern Turkey. The students come from all parts of Eastern Turkey and the staff is working in many villages.

The program has inadvertently influenced Ege University by having a number of our returned participants located there. The influence of the 116 participants to date will no doubt be felt in all parts of Turkey in the future as they teach students from all parts of Turkey and as they themselves move from place to place.

Most of the points of interest that could be covered by a report of an inspection trip are well covered in the discussions of our staff elsewhere in this report. Our staff in Turkey, without exception, are to be complimented on their dedication to their work. This is likewise true of our returned participants.

PARTICIPANTS

To date we have had a total of 116 participants--88 Ankara and 28 Ataturk.

New Arrivals During Period April 1 - Sept. 30, 1960

Ankara - 7 new arrivals

Mustafa Ayyildiz
Esref Deniz
Zeki Doganeli
Nezihi Ersoz
Neriman Gurtanin
Burhan Kacar
Fahri Sayin

Ataturk - No new arrivals

Departures During Period April 1 - Sept. 30, 1960

Ankara

Mahmut Ayfer went off our program Sept. 14, 1960. Dr. Ayfer has an assistantship with Rutgers University and does not plan to return to Turkey until September 1961.

Ataturk - 6 departed

Ibrahim Aksoz - Aug. 26, 1960
Inayet Berkman - Sept. 24, 1960
Turgut Goksu - June 28, 1960
Haki Ozbek - Aug. 26, 1960
Mehmet Sozmen - Sept. 24, 1960
Hasan Yuksel - Sept. 2, 1960

Extensions granted during period April 1 - September 30, 1960

Ankara - 4

Omer Bakir - extended one year--until September 1, 1961
Ali Balaban - extended one year--until September 1, 1961
Turan Gunes - extended one year--until September 1, 1961
Mithat Ozsan - extended one year--until September 1, 1961

Ataturk - 1

Ali Istar - extended until February 1, 1961

The participants in the United States under our program on Sept. 30, 1960:

Name	Field of Interest	Ankara	Date of Arrival	Termination of Program
		Location		
Ayyildiz, Mustafa	Ag. Engr.-Irrigation	Univ. of Calif. Davis, Calif.	Aug. 25, 1960	Aug. 24, 1961
Bakir, Omer	Pl. Science	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Sept. 16, 1959	Sept. 1, 1961
Balaban, Ali	Ag. Engr.	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Sept. 16, 1959	Sept. 1, 1961
Deniz, Esref	Vet. Sci.	Univ. of Calif. Davis, Calif.	Aug. 3, 1960	Aug. 2, 1961
Doganelli, Zeki	Vet. Sci.	Iowa State U. Ames, Iowa	Aug. 25, 1960	Aug. 24, 1961
Ersoz, Nezihi	Vet. Sci.	Mich. State U. E. Lansing, Mich.	Aug. 16, 1960	Aug. 15, 1961
Gunes, Turan	Ag. Econ.	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Sept. 10, 1959	Sept. 1, 1961
Gurtanin, Neriman	Textiles	N. Car. State Raleigh, N. C.	Sept. 9, 1960	Sept. 8, 1961
Kacar, Burhan	Agronomy	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Aug. 25, 1960	Aug. 24, 1961
Kendir, Saim	Cattle Breed.	Cornell Univ. Ithaca, N. Y.	Jan. 20, 1960	Jan. 19, 1962
Ozer, Ilhan	Dairy Micro.	Univ. of Wisc. Madison, Wisc.	Jan. 20, 1960	Jan. 19, 1961
Ozsan, Mithat	Hort.	Univ. of Calif. Riverside, Calif.	Sept. 15, 1959	Sept. 1, 1961
Sayin, Fahri	Vet. Sci.	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Aug. 25, 1960	Aug. 24, 1961
Seckin, Refet	Cereal Tech.	Kansas State U. Manhattan, Kans.	Jan. 25, 1960	Jan. 24, 1961
Tekeli, Sait	Vet. Path.	Univ. of Wisc. Madison, Wisc.	Jan. 20, 1960	Jan. 1, 1961

(Dr. Tekeli will be under the sponsorship of the Univ. of Wisconsin for one year--Jan. 1, 1961 - Jan. 1, 1962.)

Ataturk

<u>Name</u>	<u>Field of Interest</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date of Arrival</u>	<u>Termination of Program</u>
Alkan, Ziya	Ag. Engr.	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebraska	Jan. 20, 1957	Feb. 1, 1961
Arikan, Osman	Econ.	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Jan. 16, 1959	Jan. 15, 1961
Biyikoglu, Kemal	An. Husb.	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Jan. 27, 1959	Jan. 26, 1961
Ersayan, Altan	Ag. Engr.	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Jan. 27, 1959	Jan. 26, 1961
Ertugrul, Hursit	Ag. Engr.	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Jan. 27, 1959	Jan. 26, 1961
Gorgunay, Neriman	Home Ec.	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Jan. 27, 1959	Nov. 23, 1960
Ipek, Haluk	An. Husb.	Oregon St. College Corvallis, Oreg.	Jan. 27, 1959	Jan. 26, 1961
Istar, Ali	Agri. Tech.	Univ. of Calif. Davis, Calif.	Jan. 27, 1959	Feb. 1, 1961
Karatas, Saban	An. Husb.	Cornell Univ. Ithaca, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1959	Jan. 15, 1961
Ogus, Lutfi	Soils Sci.	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Jan. 16, 1959	Jan. 15, 1961
Oner, Mehmet	Botany	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Feb. 13, 1959	Feb. 12, 1961
Tosun, Fahrettin	Agronomy	Univ. of Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.	Jan. 20, 1957	Feb. 1, 1961

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-ICA CONTRACT TURKISH PROGRAM
PERSONNEL

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman.....	Marvel L. Baker
Agricultural Engineering Advisor.....	H. D. Wittmuss
Agronomy Advisor.....	E. C. Conard
Animal Pathology and Hygiene Advisor.....	George A. Young
Arts and Science Advisor.....	Albin T. Anderson

HOME STAFF

Coordinator.....	Jason S. Webster
Secretaries.....	Frances Lawritson Mary Peo
Finance Officer.....	Ruth Swanson

Home Office: 104 Ag. Admn. Annex
College of Agriculture
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

PERSONNEL

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA STAFF IN TURKEY

During April 1, 1960 to Sept. 30, 1960

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Period of Assignment</u>	
		<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
ALEXANDER, Martin A.	Animal Husbandry Specialist--Ataturk University	Sept. 15, 1959	Sept. 14, 1961
ALLEN, Harold L.	Extension and Information Specialist--Ankara University Associate Chief of Staff--Appointed Nov. 1, 1959	Sept. 17, 1956	June 1963**
*CARTER, Deane	Ag. Engr. Specialist Ataturk University	Sept. 6, 1960	Sept. 21, 1962**
CROWE, L. K.	Chief of Staff	Oct. 15, 1958	Dec. 31, 1960
CROWE, Vera	Secretary - Part time (Ataturk University)		
JUDGE, Homer V.	Administrative Assistant Ataturk University	Oct. 20, 1958	Nov. 4, 1960
LESOING, Doris	Administrative Secretary Ankara University	Oct. 7, 1957	Dec. 16, 1960
MORROW, Evelyn	Home Economist Ankara University	Jan. 1, 1959	Dec. 31, 1960
NERVIK, Ottar	Agricultural Economist Ataturk University	Oct. 22, 1959	Oct. 21, 1961
SIMMS, B. T.	Veterinary Advisor Ankara University	July 1, 1957	Sept. 14, 1962**
SOUCHEK, Robert A.	Secretary	Oct. 22, 1959	Oct. 21, 1961
WEAVER, Harry L.	Professor of Biological Sciences and Arts and Science Specialist--Ataturk University	June 1, 1959	May 31, 1961
WELDON, Marcus D.	Soils Specialist Ataturk University	June 11, 1959	June 10, 1961
*WHEELER, Ernest J.	Crops Specialist Ataturk University	Sept. 6, 1960	Sept. 20, 1962**
WOODS, Beth	Secretary Ankara University	Sept. 22, 1958	Oct. 3, 1960

*Arrived in Turkey during this period.

**Or to date of termination of contract, whichever comes first.

REPORT

by

Lawrence K. Crowe, Chief Advisor

A. PERSONNEL

Changes in staff:

1. Termination of Assignment

Mr. Homer Judge, Administrative Assistant at Erzurum, Mrs. Judge, and daughter Sherry left Ankara on September 20 in termination of Mr. Judge's assignment.

Miss Beth Woods, Secretary, left Ankara on August 27 in termination of her assignment.

2. Leave of Absence

Dr. Ottar Nervik, Agricultural Economics Specialist, was on leave of absence during July, August and September at his request.

3. New Arrivals

Prof. Ernest Wheeler, Specialist in Crops and Range Management, and Mrs. Wheeler arrived in Ankara, September 21. Prof. Wheeler has joined the staff at Ataturk University.

Prof. Deane Carter, Specialist in Agricultural Engineering, and Mrs. Carter arrived in Ankara, September 21. Prof. Carter has joined the staff at Ataturk University.

4. Home Leave

Mr. Hal Allen, Extension and Information Specialist at Ankara University and Associate Chief Advisor, left Ankara with Mrs. Allen and their two children on August 27 for Home Leave.

5. Extensions

Mr. Hal Allen's appointment as Extension and Information Specialist has been extended to June, 1963.

Dr. B. T. Simms' appointment as Veterinary Science Specialist has been extended for one year to September, 1961.

B. PARTICIPANT PROGRAM

1. Ankara University

Participants sent to the United States from Ankara University:

Faculty of Veterinary Science:

Dr. Esref Deniz - August 2, 1960
Dr. Nezihi Ersoz - August 16, 1960
Dr. Fahri Sayin - August 24, 1960
Dr. Zeki Doganeli - August 24, 1960

Faculty of Agriculture:

Dr. Burhan Kacar - August 24, 1960
Dr. Mustafa Ayyildiz - August 24, 1960
Dr. Neriman Gurtanin - September 8, 1960

2. Ataturk University

Dr. Turgut Goksu returned to Ataturk University to join the Animal Science staff after two years' study at the University of Nebraska. Dr. Goksu will be a distinct asset to the staff.

Mehmet Aydin has elected to complete his obligation to the army, and it is expected that after six months he will be assigned to Ataturk University and will have the opportunity to start work on his doctorate program. He will be needed at Ataturk University to teach physics during the 1961-62 school year.

Four participants, Necati Aksoy, Soil Science; Talat Gulab, Economics; Kamuran Dogan and Nezihe Firater, Dairy Technology, have met the English language requirements to go to the United States. We expect to send them in time to start their work the second semester.

C. EQUIPMENT

1. Procurement records and procedure

As included in my last report, ICA/Ankara has requested that the Nebraska Group have complete invoices on all equipment purchases and files. The following information is needed:

- Copy of order as sent to the University of Nebraska
- Invoice showing the actual costs incurred for the goods and services (packing, shipping, insurance, etc.)
- A receipt showing that the commodities have been turned over to the Turkish institution
- A list of all non-expendable items purchased and the value of these items (End Use will later check the non-expendable items to see what use is being made of them.)

Mr. Allen has done a splendid job in getting the equipment files completed and in order. Through his efforts the major portion of this work has been

finished. We are scrutinizing new requests for equipment and attempting to get as specific answers as possible to the following questions:

- For what purpose will the requested equipment be used?
- If the equipment or supplies are for research, is the research in progress or contemplated?
- How much usage will the equipment have? (Hours/week or months and for what period of time)
- How many people will use the equipment?
- Will there be joint usage of the equipment with other departments?
- Is there similar equipment in other departments?
- Would similar equipment be available for use?
- What is the possibility of using substitute equipment?
- What will be the specific advantage to having this equipment?
- To what extent will it be necessary to alter the proposed plan of work if this equipment is not available?

2. Ankara University

There is an appreciable quantity of equipment being held in Customs. Much of this arrived during the period, but some dates back nearly three years. Pressure has been put on both the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Veterinary Science to clear the shipments through Customs immediately. One shipment, which had been held in Customs for 32 months, was cleared in late August.

Several requests for equipment and supplies are on hand at this time. The limited budget has necessitated careful scrutiny of all requests to determine the most urgent need. A request has been received for a large amount of equipment and supplies for the new isotope laboratory at the Faculty of Agriculture. We have conferred with Dr. H. Bergh, UN-IAEA Expert assigned to the laboratory, to determine the most essential requirements. Dr. Bergh has been very cooperative and on his own initiative has located equipment which is now not being fully utilized at the Faculty of Agriculture. He is seeking permission to use some of this equipment. Some accessories will be needed to adapt the equipment to the work of the laboratory.

3. Ataturk University

Seeds ordered and received under the contract made it possible to set up the fertilizer and seed variety trials at Ataturk University as explained in the report of the work of the Soils specialist, Dr. M. D. Weldon. We wish to express our appreciation to Mr. Jason Webster for his efforts in expediting the procurement and shipment of the seeds.

In order to permit the desired purchases from the 154,000 fund allocated to Ataturk University, it was necessary to request a change in distribution of the fund under the various commodity codes as follows:

Commodity Code	Commodities	Amount
660	Iron and steel mill materials	300
680	Miscellaneous iron and steel manufactures	2200
720	Electrical apparatus	8000

Commodity Code	Commodities	Amount
730	Engines and turbines	1100
740	Construction, mining and conveying equipment	16,000
770	Agricultural equipment excluding tractors	100
780	Industrial machinery NEC	13,500
831	Tractors, track laying type 50 hp and over	19,590
880	Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies	88,500
891	Rubber and rubber products	10
899	Miscellaneous project items	500
950	Ocean transportation	4000

This new PIO/C was issued March 23, 1960. With these changes we optimistically considered that our problems were solved. Quotations were received and orders placed prior to the May 30 deadline which utilized all but approximately \$500 of the fund. It appeared to be advisable to provide for this difference due to possible variation in cost of items and to cover transportation which in some instances was based upon estimates. Questions being raised by Chase Manhattan Bank and by the Central Bank of Turkey indicate that we may find it necessary to ask for some additional changes in the distribution of funds under the various codes. Some items have arrived in Erzurum but have not been cleared through customs; consequently they are in storage in the original packages. This experience leads us to strongly recommend that future funds for purchase of equipment and supplies be within the contract.

It was again necessary to change the distribution of the \$154,000 fund according to code numbers before Letters of Credit could be issued covering all orders. The placing of orders, obtaining Letters of Credit, and other details associated with this account have taken an enormous amount of time. The situation has been complicated by the resignation of the Rector's Secretary, who has been responsible for correspondence and records relating to these orders. Several orders have arrived in Turkey, but none of them has been cleared through Customs. It now appears that at least the usual delay will be incurred in spite of previous assurance by the administration that this would not happen.

D. THE PROGRAM AT ANKARA UNIVERSITY

1. Agricultural Extension and Information

The activity in Extension and Information was limited this period since no course was offered during the second semester. Assurance has been given that the second course will be approved so that it may be offered during the 1960-61 school year.

Orhan Kural, assistant in the department, was granted a doctor's degree in Extension during the period. He will immediately begin work on his docent's degree which he should be able to complete in less than three years. He would then be qualified to handle the necessary teaching in the department.

Mr. Allen has given assistance to the department staff in preparation of publications and in intr-departmental information. Additional work has been done on the curriculum for 1960-61.

Teaching materials for the two extension and information courses to be taught in the 1960-61 school year were developed in cooperation with the two departmental assistants.

The two assistants spent three weeks in southwest Turkey conducting surveys on extension programs, their effectiveness and problems. A report on their findings has been prepared and will be distributed to the Provinces where the surveys were conducted and to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Faculty of Agriculture administration has been informed that technical assistance in the area of extension and information will continue no longer than June, 1963. They have been urged to give all assistance and encouragement possible to the departmental assistants, particularly to Dr. Kural, so that the department may be self sufficient in every respect by that date.

2. Home Economics

We believe that prospects for the development of the Department of Home Economics are the most encouraging that they have ever been. After the resignation of Prof. N. Ozbek as Chairman, Dean Kansu was appointed Chairman. When Dean Akman replaced Dean Kansu, the former was appointed Acting Chairman. A Dean's duties are such that he does not have the time necessary for the duties of the Chairman of a department and especially is this true where the organization and planning of a new department is involved. Following our conferences with Dean Akman, Prof. Dr. M. Eralp was appointed Chairman, but she did not accept. Further conferences were held with Dean Akman in which it was plainly indicated that the Nebraska Group could not recommend to ICA the release of funds for the building until a Chairman was found and definite program of organization and future development was presented. These last conferences have resulted in the very recent appointment of Prof. Dr. Tevfik Esberk. A conference with the new Chairman indicates that he has taken this newly assigned responsibility seriously. He has promised to devote the major portion of his time to the Home Economics Department. The Home Economics staff are all absent at present; but, on their return, he expects to talk with each one personally in order to determine the problems to be met. Following these talks we will meet with him again to determine his plan of procedure. If his program appears to be meritorious, a meeting will be arranged with him to include Dean Akman, Dr. Morrow, and possibly two representatives from ICA, including Dr. Wrinkle and the Chief of the Nebraska Group. It is hoped that this sequence of meetings will enable a definite decision as to the future for Home Economics at Ankara University.

Dr. Erkut completed her doctorate at Kansas State University in the field of nutrition. Her research on "The Effects of Ingredients, Cooking Methods, and Holding Time on the Rate of Growth of Staphylococcus Aureus and Enterotoxin Production in Lamb Patties" supplies information vital to Turkish families.

The Home Economics major was accepted by the Council of Professors and the University Senate. The exact date of the opening of the major (enrollment of students) has not been set but we hope that it may be in the fall of 1960.

A preliminary curriculum including only the basic and complementary sciences required for all students for the first two years has been presented to the

Faculty. This curriculum includes one Home Economics course each semester. The curriculum for the last two years will be formulated by the Home Economics staff.

Since the Home Economics building plans produced an estimated cost in excess of the amount which could be committed at this time, it was necessary to make changes. Rather than reduce the size of the building or endeavor to change the construction, it was agreed that the heating plant should be eliminated from immediate consideration.

3. Veterinary Science

We believe that Dr. B. T. Simms is making a major contribution in the field of animal health that will be of immeasurable economic importance to Turkey. He is also initiating teaching and research procedures which are becoming a part of the procedures at the Faculty and which cannot help but improve the training of future veterinarians who will find service with livestock producers in Turkey. The character of his work is evidenced by the excellent cooperation he receives from all members of the staff of the Faculty of Veterinary Science.

We were pleased that Dr. B. T. Simms expressed willingness to remain on duty in Turkey for another year. The approval of the request for this extension for Dr. Simms means that the influence of his broad knowledge in the field of Veterinary Science will be more firmly imbedded in the minds of those who are working with him in the fields of teaching and research. Dr. Simms' advice and counsel have been sought in connection with the recent outbreak of horse sickness. His services will be further in demand as plans for controlling this disaster materialize. His guidance will be needed in connection with the establishment of research procedures for the projects for which grants have been requested. The prospects of obtaining these grants are very good.

E. PROGRAM AT ATATURK UNIVERSITY

Classes have continued at Ataturk University during this period but there have been interruptions. At the time of the student demonstrations at other universities some Ataturk University students endeavored to hold similar demonstrations, but due to the efforts of Rector Ozbek these activities were kept under control. The discontinuance of classes at other Turkish universities on April 29 produced only a temporary disturbance at Ataturk University. The "revolution" of May 27, 1960, when the military government was established was an occasion of great joy for the students. No effort was made to hold classes on May 27 and 28.

Semester examinations were scheduled for the week of June 20. The students requested that classes be dismissed for the week of June 13 so that they might have more time for preparation, since they had not been able to concentrate on their class work for the preceding two or three weeks. This request was approved at a meeting of the faculty. Twenty students were designated to represent the student body of Ataturk University at the memorial services in Ankara for the students who lost their lives at the time of the demonstrations in Ankara and Istanbul.

Even though actual demonstrations similar to those held at other universities were curtailed at Ataturk University through the leadership of Rector Ozbek, there was an emotional effect upon the student body which produced many trying times for

him. In addition to this, two members of the staff have not been pleased with certain administrative decisions and have seen fit to make an issue of their dissatisfaction. This has been reflected in some of the activity of the students. Rector Ozbek has had conferences with the Minister of Education, the Minister of Agriculture, and General Gursel. He reports that he has their support.

Doc. Dr. Ibrahim Karaca of Ankara University has joined the staff of Ataturk University. He is highly respected and recommended and was recently approved for the rank of professor after having completed the necessary examinations. Dr. Karaca has taken responsibility which removes some of the load from Rector Ozbek. Doc. Dr. Resit Sommez of Ankara University will likewise join the staff at Ataturk University in the near future. It was our pleasure to work with Doc. Dr. Sommez for a part of last year and we are sure that he will be a distinct asset to the staff.

Mr. Erdem Gugulen and his wife Senu Gugulen have indicated that they will be leaving Ataturk University in the near future. Erdem has had the responsibility for student records and has been a conscientious and dependable worker. At his request we modified University of Nebraska student record forms to adapt them to Ataturk University. He expects to establish the use of these forms before he departs. He believes that he has assistants who can carry on, and we hope this will be true.

Senu Gugulen has served as secretary to Rector Ozbek and has carried the responsibility for placing orders, obtaining letters of credit and other details for expenditures under the \$154,000 allotment. She has excellent knowledge of English which has made it possible for the chief advisor to work directly with her and for her to carry on the necessary correspondence in English. Secretaries are not readily available in Turkey, and we do not believe that she can be completely replaced.

A request was prepared for the use of 67,000 T.L. of counterpart funds to be used in fencing experimental pasture plots. This type of work is of major importance because of the present over grazing of pastures, the need for demonstrations of good pasture management practices and the effect upon livestock production. This was not granted but permission was given for the use of this amount from trust funds. The actual expenditure of this money has been delayed because of the temporary shortage of fund transfers from GUP.

The transfer of the seed improvement station to the University appears to be temporarily delayed. This land borders the University land. The farm building program at the University was postponed and plans had been made to utilize the buildings of the seed improvement station.

It is difficult to evaluate the last few months of this period in relation to the program at Ataturk University.

The most significant event affecting Ataturk University was the announcement of the resignation of Rector Sabahattin Ozbek on September 3, 1960. This came as a surprise although it was not completely unexpected. Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Karaca, who had recently been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, was Acting Rector when Prof. Ozbek resigned. Prof. Karaca has continued as Acting Rector. Rector Ozbek had made marked progress in many areas at Ataturk University, but in

other areas his plan of operation had met with resistance. The Chief Advisor has written letters to the Minister of Education, Prof. Dr. Bedrettin Tuncel, and to the Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Dr. Osman Tosun, expressing the interest of the University of Nebraska in the appointment of an individual as Rector who understood the concepts which we had been asked to follow in the establishment of this university. Later conferences with these two ministers indicated that the qualities which they desired in a Rector for Ataturk University were in conformity with our thinking. They were actively seeking such a man. In our conference with the Minister of Education on September 22, he stated that an appointment would be made in a week or less.

Omer Baykan, an Assistant in Soil Science and a returned participant under our program is now General Secretary of the University at the request of Rector Ozbek, following the resignation of the former General Secretary. Mr. Baykan has done excellent work in this position, but we have told him and the administration that we feel that he should have the opportunity to complete his Doctorate and work in his field of specialization.

Students in agriculture were assigned to work projects connected with agricultural activities on University land and at other places in Turkey for a two-month period during the summer. It has been apparent that for such assignments to be fully beneficial more organization and supervision are needed. The over-abundance of manpower does not stimulate its efficient use even among the regularly employed non-student laborers.

As is customary, many staff members and especially those obtained temporarily from other universities left Erzurum after examinations were completed. The establishment of a research program which involves projects which may or may not be directly related to an individual's attainment of his next higher academic rank is urgently needed. As a part of this program, there must be a stimulation of the desire to do research beyond that needed for personal advancement. Closely related to this need is the need for a graduate program so that the assistants may be enrolled in graduate courses and carry out an acceptable research program as a part of the requirements for the Doctor's and Docent's degrees. When it is possible to inaugurate this type of training and experience as a precursor to the Doctor's degree, then every effort should be made to make it possible for the man with the Doctorate degree to be fully responsible for class instruction, since he will be well qualified. Under present disciplines the assistant may only do the research work necessary for his Doctorate degree during the time which must elapse before he can receive it. Then the process is repeated in becoming a Docent. Only at this time can he be permitted to teach and then only under the supervision of the professor. Too often when he becomes a professor, his work may consist primarily in having assistants, doctors, and docents work for him. If a graduate program becomes an actuality, it will require some drastic revision of Turkish university law; however, if we are to have a land-grant type university, such as we have been requested to help establish, there is no apparent reason why the law should not be changed to permit its realization.

Most of the assistants were called to Ankara for a meeting on September 18 to prepare them for a tour of the villages in eastern Turkey to meet with the people, learn of their problems, and explain the meaning of the Revolution. These people will be away from Erzurum from September 25 to October 10. The program for entrance examinations, registration, scheduling of classes, and other procedures incident to starting a new school year may not operate as smoothly as we might

wish because of new administrative personnel and the absence of these assistants. We have asked Dr. H. L. Weaver to advise with the Turkish staff on general registration and specifically in Letters and Science. Dr. M. D. Weldon will be available to give advice in the Faculty of Agriculture.

The University has advertised that it will accept 25 new students for each of the following majors: Animal Science, Soil Science, and General Agriculture in the Faculty of Agriculture; and in each of the philologies, English, French, German and Turkish in the Faculty of Letters and Science. No curriculum had been formulated for the General Agriculture course, but we prepared a curriculum which with minor changes was approved. As of September 17 applications had been received from 70 for the Faculty of Agriculture but only two for Letters and Science. Since the results of these completion examinations were not known at that date, significant changes in these numbers could develop, but a trend may be indicated.

This report is being written in Ankara, and we have been informed here that the papers have been signed authorizing the transfer of the seed-improvement station to the University. This was anticipated last Spring but did not materialize. The University has been utilizing this area for farm machinery storage and repair and has about 800 tons of baled hay stored there. Since the proposed farm buildings were not constructed this summer, the University is in need of the station buildings for any livestock experimental work which may be carried on this winter.

Prof. Ernest Wheeler, Specialist in Crops, and Mrs. Wheeler have arrived in Erzurum. Professor Wheeler will have large classes in crops under his supervision since the offering of this course had to be delayed until a specialist in this area could be procured. His services will also be needed in planning crop plantings for next year. Prof. Wheeler and Dr. Mark Weldon, Soils Specialist, will work cooperatively in planning crop plantings and in getting the experimental pasture plots established for which funds are now available from the Nebraska Trust Fund.

Prof. Deane Carter, Agricultural Engineering Specialist, and Mrs. Carter have also arrived in Erzurum. He will have a full teaching schedule to supervise. We have been anticipating the arrival of an agricultural engineer so that he could advise and assist with land planning, irrigation, and farm-building plans. Prof. Carter's experience, knowledge, and time will be fully utilized.

The lease was renewed August 1 for one year on the present faculty hotel where the Nebraska Group utilizes 23 rooms. We have reason to hope that another renewal will not be necessary and that all or a major portion of the 120 apartments in the four new buildings will be completed by next summer. We had not been able to agree with predictions for an earlier date of completion. We like to think that the Social Science Building and Chemistry Building will also be completed in time for their occupancy next fall. These new facilities should care for the present enrollment; but, without their completion, there will be a serious problem to face. There will be a housing problem this fall for Turkish staff and for students.

We have discussed with former Rector Ozbek and again with Acting Rector Karaca needed changes in student regulations. The regulations now in force present many problems and since regulations in force at the time of the entrance of a student apply to that student during his four years, we would not like to see a new group of students started before the changes are made.

There is a need for a Dean or Director of Student Affairs, a Director of the Experiment Station, and a Director of Extension. We have recommended provisions which were approved by the Acting Rector and which, if approved by the Ministry, would permit appointments to these positions.

Dr. Adnan Erzi, Professor of History and Librarian, and Doc. Dr. Namik Oguztoreli, Mathematics, were removed from the staff of Ataturk University during the summer. Replacements must be found for teachers in these subjects. There are other vacancies in the Letters and Science staff; and since the Acting Rector is aware of this, we must assume that the positions will be filled.

Mr. Ozer Soysal, a graduate of the Library Institute of Ankara University, had been working with Prof. Erzi and has been appointed director of the library. Mr. Soysal is young, but he is industrious and has the ability and the desire to assume this new responsibility. We would be receptive to a suggestion from the administration that he be considered as a participant for further training in the United States. Mr. Kutlu Zoral, another graduate of the Library Institute, has recently joined the staff to assist Mr. Soysal. Adnan Bayraktar, who is also assisting in the library, is scheduled to go to France in October for an eight-month training period in library procedures. Mr. Bayraktar has many commendable characteristics. As of September 1, the library contained 13,476 volumes cataloged and available for students and faculty. The open-shelf library system was initially established with much skepticism on the part of the Turkish staff, but all reports have been completely favorable.

F. ACTIVITIES OF NEBRASKA GROUP SPECIALISTS

1. Ankara University Specialists

a. Extension Specialist and Associate Chief Advisor. Mr. Hal Allen with his two assistants has developed two extension and information courses to be taught during the 1960-61 school year. He has supervised the work of the assistants in conducting extension program surveys in southwest Turkey to determine the effectiveness of the programs and the problems.

As Associate Chief Advisor with residence in Ankara, Mr. Allen has liaison work with ICA and with the Chief Advisor in Erzurum. He has been directly responsible for the participant program at Ankara University. The initial processing of equipment orders and contact with the recipients of orders as they are received are a part of his duties.

b. Home Economics Specialist. Good progress in research studies for the last three months is reported by Dr. Evelyn Morrow. Dr. Kundak, Dr. Erkut, and Assistant Guney, with the assistance of Dr. Morrow, pretested their research schedules in one village after which the schedules were revised and finalized. Dr. Erkut, working on the dietary habits of Turkish families, has interviewed forty families in the area around Mucur. Dr. Kundak and Assistant Guney have selected Kizilcahamam area for their study of family economics and housing. They will have the cooperation and assistance of the country agent; Davut Aras, Provincial Director of Extension; and the Governor as they work in six villages in the area.

The Home Economics staff meetings have been held regularly and have proved to be most helpful in keeping all members informed as to all activities within the department. Current research projects have been discussed at these meetings.

Planning conferences have been held with Mrs. Selma Ogmen, Director of Home Economics teachers, and Miss Mary Border, ICA Home Economist, to plan the seminar for home economics teachers. The major portion of the subject matter was presented by the Ankara University Home Economics staff. Similar planning conferences were held with Mrs. Suheyila Teoman, Director of Extension work, and Miss Border for the short course for home agents. Dr. Morrow utilized the information received at the Vienna Evaluation Seminar for this short course.

The entire Home Economics staff participated in the "Management of Family, Time and Home" seminar for Home Economics teachers with Dr. Morrow presenting the over-all picture and others presenting specific topics. Group discussion on assigned problems followed and the response to this procedure was most gratifying.

Dr. Kundak and Dr. Morrow took an active part in the seminar conducted for home agents. The actual steps in the evaluation of a typical home-agent activity were presented. Considerable follow-up work will be needed, but the agents are now aware of the value and need for evaluation.

All of these activities illustrate the need for Home Economics in Turkey. A Department of Home Economics as visualized at Ankara University would provide the necessary training. This need has been the incentive that has not permitted the University of Nebraska to become discouraged in the development of the Department although progress has been much slower than we believe should have been necessary.

c. Veterinary Science Specialist. Dr. B. T. Simms' major activities may be grouped into four categories.

1). African Horse Sickness. This disease has been of major concern during this quarter. It invaded Turkey from the southeast during May of this year. The Turkish veterinarians realized immediately that an emergency existed and took vigorous steps to prevent the disease from spreading. But, in spite of their efforts, it spread to 15 provinces, appearing as far east as Konya and as far north as Sivas. By the end of August, more than 10,000 horses and mules had died from the disease. Another 5,000 sick animals had been killed, and indemnities had been paid to their owners.

Soon after the disease invaded Turkey, the Ministry of Agriculture asked ICA for help. In turn Dr. Simms was called upon for advice and assistance. They wanted funds to (a) equip a laboratory for the production of vaccine made from mouse brains, (b) buy vaccine to tide the country over until their vaccine laboratory was producing, and (c) buy motor vehicle equipment for use by the personnel doing the field work.

Three field trips were made by Dr. Simms to gather information which could be used as a basis for evaluating these requests: one to see an active outbreak and observe the control measures being used; one to observe first hand an area in which the disease had nearly or completely died out; and one to see

the laboratory at Elazig where vaccine will be made and to estimate how much equipment is necessary to put this laboratory in full-scale production.

Many conferences were held before a definite program could be developed. As a result FAO agreed to furnish an expert for a short period to help get vaccine production under way and to provide funds to be used in equipping the laboratory. ICA is now being asked to furnish the motor vehicles.

At the first meeting Dr. Simms emphasized the urgency of the situation. There have been many delays, however; and now, more than four months after the disease invaded Turkey, most (or perhaps all) of the equipment that must be bought outside of this country remains unordered.

2). Research projects. Dr. Henry Marston, Assistant Director of Foreign Research and Technical Programs Division of Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, wrote recently that he is planning to come to Turkey in late October and that he hopes to be in position to negotiate grants for some of the pending proposals. He has not indicated the probable size of these grants.

3). Research with Liver Flukes. We believe that the results of the work with liver flukes by Dr. Simms and Dr. Guralp will make a distinct contribution in the area of animal health. Dean Baskaya has kindly supplied some sheep for this project. They are being used in infection experiments. Preliminary tests indicate that rabbits can be treated successfully for the common liver fluke (Fasciola hepatica) by injecting carbon tetrachloride subcutaneously. The minimum satisfactory dose is yet to be determined.

Within the last ten days a rather disturbing fact has been discovered. Veterinary parasitologists throughout the world have generally accepted the statement that the giant liver fluke (F. gigantica) is found only in tropical and subtropical areas, such as the Hawaiian Islands, India, Iran, and Southern and Western Turkey. Snails collected at Black or Cobuk Lake about 75 km. north of Ankara were exposed to miracidia of this fluke in early August. Some of these snails are now discharging cercariae, the form of the fluke that is infective. Furthermore, Dr. Wright of London has identified snails that were collected at Kizilcahamam recently as being the same species. So it is very possible that the giant fluke can find a suitable snail host on the Anatolian Plateau, as well as in the lower and warmer areas of Western and Southern Turkey. This parasite may continue to spread and to become an ever-more serious handicap to production of beef, mutton, lamb, and milk.

4). Teaching. Examinations were held in July rather than June because of the closing of the University during May and June.

Dr. Simms assisted Mr. Allen in the special class in English conversation for those assistants who were going to the United States in August and September. This class met twice per week during July. Each meeting was for two class periods.

2. Ataturk University Specialists

a. Animal Science Specialist. Professor M. A. Alexander has worked with the Assistants in Animal Science in the preparation of an outline of subject matter and material for the principles course. If possible, the course will be divided in two or three sections with the actual instruction by a Turkish staff member. Since the Assistants are not permitted to have complete responsibility for a course, it will be necessary for Prof. Alexander to supervise any teaching done by them.

The first animal research projects at Ataturk University have been completed. The two-year-old steers on feed during the late winter of 1959-60 were slaughtered in July. They made a carcass yield of 57 per cent, which is a record for the Erzurum packing plant. The conformation, muscling and kind of finish needs considerable improvement which can be done in a matter of time by good selection and nutrition practices. Macit Ozhan is processing the data for a thesis.

The calves that were on a growing ration during the winter were put on pasture, and they will be there until about the first of October. Pasture-gain data are being collected. The winter data are being processed by Ferit Ucarci, and it will be reported in his thesis.

The control calves showed a need for a protein supplement, when visibly compared with the other calves on test.

The sheep work at the Seed Improvement Station has data collected on fleece weight and lamb gains. The sheep are still the property of the seed station. The ewes were milked and a record of the production is available. At present, no definite information is available as to the future use of the flock. Saip Tellioglu is working up the data for a thesis. The ewes fed the better-balanced ration produced more wool, more lambs, and heavier lambs at birth and at weaning time.

Turgut Goksu has joined the staff at Ataturk University as an Assistant in Animal Science. He is working on a project to make some ration comparisons using calves in the villages. To date ten villages have been visited, over 200 calves have been made available, and over 30 farmers will be cooperating. Every village visited was a willing cooperator. The villagers will purchase the feeds to be added to their usual winter-calf ration.

In addition, a total of about 40 cows, located in Erzurum, Zagalar, and Kosk, will be used to compare some rations for milk production. Again the villagers will purchase the extra feed needed to make the comparisons.

b. Biological Science Specialist and Letters and Science Advisor. Dr. H. L. Weaver has prepared class notes and outlines for Botany I, and these are on mimeograph stencils. Copies may be given to the students at the appropriate time. It appears possible that Dr. Sahavet Okyar, a Plant Physiologist and Botany Assistant at Istanbul University, may be added to the staff at Ataturk University. We hope that this appointment may materialize. A student, Cahit Zorlu, was assigned to assist Dr. Weaver with botany field work for two months.

Collection of herbarium specimens of members of the family Leguminosae growing in

the immediate vicinity of the new campus was a major activity. In addition, plots were established for testing certain indigenous plants as possible turf plants for the new campus. Three mat-forming, non-leguminous dicotyledonous species were transplanted. One is a species of Achillea. The others are not yet identified. A small grass species was also transplanted. All four of these have become established and are spreading within the plots, thus indicating promise as ground-cover plants. In addition, seeds of eight leguminous species have been planted in separate plots. Seed of a species of Medicago, collected a year ago, has germinated slowly during the summer. The two plots of this species will have a sparse cover before winter. It is expected that more seeds may germinate next spring. Seeds of all other legumes were collected during the present summer. In all but one case, germination has started and there will be a few plants in each plot. It is hoped that germination will be resumed in the spring and that these species may form reasonably close cover. All plots have been watered twice daily since transplanting of plants or planting of seeds.

One botany field trip was taken during the summer. This was a trip to Trabzon, Rize, and Besekduzu, with observation and collecting stops made at several intermediate points. Twenty-five representative species of angiosperms, ferns, mosses, and liverworts were collected for use in the Botany teaching laboratories.

Dr. Weaver conducted a two-week intensive English conversation course for prospective participants and a two-month beginning English course for fifteen student employees.

c. Soil Science Specialist. Dr. M. D. Weldon has reported the following results of research in Soil Science and demonstration plantings.

- 1). The chemical and physical analysis of 70 soil samples from Ataturk University land has been completed by Assistant Omer Baykan.
- 2). The fertilizer test on spring wheat showed 17 to 111% increase in yield from the application of ammonium sulfate at the rate of 5 kg. of nitrogen per donum (44 lb. per acre). The average yield of all nitrogen-treated plots was 61% more than the average of all plots without nitrogen, including those with phosphorus, manure, PK, manure plus PK, and no fertilizer. Plots receiving no nitrogen averaged 6 bushels per acre; the increase produced by ammonium sulfate was less than 4 bushels, and would not pay the cost of the fertilizer. No response to phosphorus was obtained, but plots receiving NPK yielded about 25% more than without potassium. This difference in favor of potassium is probably not significant.

Manure, applied as topdressing before the wheat was planted, produced no significant increase in yield and no change in the response to the various chemical fertilizers.

The experimental plots were planted at the rate of 9 kg. of seed per donum (about 80 lb. per acre). The adjacent field, planted at the usual rate of 16 kg. per donum (140 lb. per acre) produced the same yield as the experimental plots which received no fertilizer.

All of the above results were obtained in a field which produced a small grain crop in 1959. The University's winter wheat planted on fallowed land produced an average of 15 bushels per acre.

3). In planting the fertilizer test on sweetcorn varieties, we ran out of seed when half the experiment was planted. The second half of the experiment was planted with North Star sweetcorn, a very early hybrid. On September 12 the first harvest was made, with 504 edible ears obtained from 384 hills of four plants each. Only the North Star hybrid was ready; none of the other nine was ready for picking. The nitrogen fertilized plots produced 41% more ears weighing 58% more than those from plots receiving no nitrogen. Phosphated plots produced a number and weight of ears which was not significantly different from those receiving no phosphate. Potassium in addition to nitrogen and phosphorus produced no significant difference in yield.

A second harvest on September 19 produced 558 edible ears from 384 hills; nitrogen fertilized plots produced 12% more ears weighing 33% more than the plots without nitrogen. The principal value of this experiment seems to be the evidence that there is at least one sweetcorn hybrid which will mature edible corn in the cool summer climate of Erzurum. Sweetcorn seems to be unknown in eastern Turkey, although field corn is grown in the warmer localities such as Igdir, Ispir, Elazig, and Diyarbakir, and even in the vicinity of Trabzon and Rize where summer temperature is no higher than at Erzurum. Introduction of sweetcorn as a new truck crop in these areas should be successful, as the people around Erzurum are enthusiastic about sweetcorn.

4). The hybrid field corn experiment in the non-irrigated field failed for several reasons, of which late season drouth was probably most important. Late planting (June 3), pocket gopher damage to the stand in about one-third of the field, and incomplete control of weed growth also were factors in decreasing the value of the test. It was observed, however, that the corn responded strongly to nitrogen but no response to phosphorus or potassium was evident.

The irrigated corn was planted June 10 and made slow progress because of cool weather until early August. After that, the weather was warmer and the corn developed faster, but not fast enough to produce grain by the end of September. All plots which received nitrogen fertilizer (132 lb. of nitrogen per acre) have shown good color and about twice as much growth as those getting no nitrogen. There has been no evident response to phosphorus or potassium. A few plants showed mild symptoms of zinc deficiency. The soil is calcareous, and all of the corn showed the characteristic yellow crown in the early stages of growth.

The sugar beet experiment has shown good progress and response to nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers. During most of the season, the manured half of the field has looked better than the other. The beets have often shown moisture stress because irrigation has been less frequent than desirable on the shallow soil. The agricultural director at the sugar factory has been most cooperative and efficient in keeping the experimental field clean and free from weeds, replanting where needed, and blocking and thinning according to our wishes. The irrigation deficiency was apparently caused by water shortage.

5). The demonstration plantings of sudan grass were rather successful. The grass grew about three feet high on shallow soil without irrigation. It was used as pasture for Merino sheep at a time when there was a shortage of other pasture. There was no serious weed problem in the sudan grass.

6). The demonstration plantings of soybeans and sorghum have been unsatisfactory because of uncontrolled weed growth and lack of irrigation water. The corn and sweetcorn plantings are unsatisfactory for the same reasons and also because the drill used for planting could not be adjusted to plant deep enough to put the seed into moist soil, and a poor stand resulted.

7). Irrigation of the corn, sweetcorn and sorghum experiments was not entirely satisfactory, and the demonstration plantings were not irrigated at all. Before planting last spring, we were told that irrigation water would be available three days per week. When the water was needed, we found that this schedule was for the entire experiment station rather than for the demonstration plantings and fertilizer experiments. The experiments received water for about 12 hours per week. The water was not efficiently distributed because of the inexperience of the irrigators in handling row crops. After the initial irrigation by the wild flooding method, a canvas-dam and secondary-ditch system was installed, and training in irrigation methods was given. On the shallow soil, weekly irrigation was not often enough, and in early September some of the corn leaves showed permanent injury from lack of water. Some additional items of irrigation equipment such as siphon tubes are needed. An attempt to procure these items will be made this winter in preparation for next season. Intensive training in irrigation methods is needed for the permanent personnel, both university assistants and labor foremen.

Dr. Weldon and Dr. Weaver visited the Trabzon-Rize areas in order to become familiar with agricultural practices there.

G. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS

The ICA evaluation team was in Turkey for a month and Dr. M. L. Baker and Mr. Jason Webster were with us for two weeks.

The chairman of the evaluation team visited Erzurum but due to a change and sudden rechange of the date of his expected arrival and the concurrent arrival of Dr. Baker and Mr. Webster in Ankara we missed him by about one hour. However, we were interviewed in Ankara by the team members prior to Mr. Barber's Erzurum visit, and talked with Mr. Barber again as a member of a group including Dr. Baker, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Allen. He indicated that he was pleased with the information he had received in Erzurum and expressed confidence in the work the Nebraska Group was doing at Ankara and Atatürk Universities and stated that this would be a part of his report.

A highlight of this period was the visit by Dr. Baker and Mr. Webster. Our one regret was that their time was so short and especially the time for the trip to Erzurum. We were assured by Dr. Baker that there was evidence of considerable progress since his visit the preceding year. We believe that this opportunity for Mr. Webster to see our actual working conditions and some of the problems which we face daily will assist him in his duties as coordinator of the program. We feel that these visits are most worthwhile to all parties concerned.

There have been disturbances during this period which have been mentioned in other parts of this report which have made it impossible to accomplish certain things which might otherwise have been merely routine.

We do not feel at this time that we can make an accurate forecast for the development of Home Economics at Ankara University. As we have previously indicated, we are more optimistic about prospects for Home Economics at Ankara University than at any other time. We are taking full advantage of this, since we have learned how fast situations can change. We believe that the future of the department may hinge upon the ability of the newly appointed chairman to cope with the personnel problem. The appointment of a chairman will relieve the Home Economics Specialist of administrative duties and will permit her to devote her entire time to academic development. We believe this is good. The present staff is small and all are needed but an uncooperative attitude on the part of only one staff member can completely nullify the efforts of the others. The remedy for this situation rests with the administration of the Faculty of Agriculture. The two members of the staff who have returned from the United States impress us as well trained conscientious individuals. Their ability will be in demand elsewhere if satisfactory working relationships cannot be established within the department. Dr. Morrow has withheld her decision to return for another two years until the trend of development is more clearly evident.

The members of the first class of students at Ataturk University were accepted without selection. As might be expected, there were a few who seized this opportunity to obtain the privilege of university enrollment. This privilege would probably not have been theirs under normal procedures. These few can find cause for grievance and can incite others to join them especially in time where emotions are at a high pitch. It is unfortunate that student regulations now in effect do not make provisions for elimination of students for unsatisfactory scholarship or other justified reasons. It is our understanding that the adoption of new regulation which would make provision for such action would not apply to those presently enrolled. However, we have made proposals for changes in student regulations which would apply to new students but no opportunity has been provided to discuss them since more critical problems have had to take precedence.

Some faculty members at both Ataturk and Ankara University have been so imbued with their rank and the prestige and rights inherent thereto that this appears to have completely overshadowed what should be their greater responsibility to work with other staff members and the administration for the progress of the University or their department. This has resulted in questions on the part of those who have the correct attitude and who are doing excellent work as to how their futures may be affected by these attitudes.

We have only praise for the members of the Nebraska Group and their efforts to do the job assigned in spite of road blocks which seem at times to be unnecessarily thrown in their path. Teaching methods and course organization has been planned with Turkish counterparts in a manner which should establish a pattern for their future independent work. The lack of textbooks and laboratory facilities have been overcome in a commendable manner. Research programs have been started under much less than ideal conditions and with the need for a great amount of improvisation. The ambition of the newly arriving specialist to bring about an immediate change in thinking and customs which have been dominant for

centuries in most cases soon becomes replaced with a more realistic attitude which recognizes that changes can be made only slowly. It soon becomes apparent that example is more effective than statements of philosophy.

The chief advisor finds his time well taken in administrative duties in Erzurum and Ankara, staff meetings in Erzurum, conferences with Rector Ozbek, teaching an evening English class, instruction in Dairy Technology for two assistants, writing lectures for a course in Milk and Milk Products which will be given after his return to Nebraska, assisting in the preparation of curricula, the many details associated with expenditures of the 154,000 fund and the other activities pertinent to his position. Rector Ozbek has requested that the chief advisor's term be extended to December 31, 1960, so that he may continue to serve on the docent juries for the two applicants in chemistry. Jury meetings are scheduled for July in Ankara, and July 5 in Erzurum. Additional meetings will then be scheduled for October and final meetings between November 1 and 15.

The sequence of events and the visible effects upon Rector Ozbek made it appear inevitable that there had to be a distinct change in the situation, or he would seek relief through resignation. He made a distinct contribution to the development of Ataturk University.

The Minister of Education and the administration of Ataturk University must recognize that the future of that university rests in their ability to obtain a permanent staff. That permanent staff must be obtained from well-qualified adaptable people from other universities and from the returned participants. Part of the solution may well be in more liberal financial inducement. The ability to delegate authority, an understanding attitude, and equitable treatment of staff members we believe to be some of the basic prerequisites for those who will be in the administrative positions.

The University of Nebraska will have an adequate staff of specialists at Ataturk University this fall. The long-range effectiveness of their work will be lost unless a full kadro of Turkish counterparts can work with them. The staffing of Ataturk University by American specialists is not our function except to the extent that such staffing is used to train Turkish staff members or to care for an emergency of short duration.

ICA Director Stuart VanDyke, Assistant Director Wade Jones, and Dr. Lindsey Brown, Food and Agriculture Officer, accompanied by Mrs. Van Dyke and Mrs. Jones, came to Erzurum in July on an official visit. We believe that they left with a more complete understanding of some of the problems which we meet and of the accomplishments that have been made since November 17, 1958, when the University opened.

We were also visited by a group consisting of Dr. Lippert S. Ellis, Acting Head of the Agricultural Services Branch of ICA; Mr. Clyde S. Adams, Programming Officer of the Food and Agriculture Division of ICA; Dr. Orlin J. Scoville, USDA Economic Planning; Dr. George Henning, Livestock Marketing Specialist of Ohio State University; Mr. Ralph Battles, Economist, Farm Credit Administration; and Dr. Charles Gray, Administrator working with the Ministry of Agriculture. They

conferred with us on our program of teaching, research and extension at Ataturk University and had conferences with the directors of the agriculture bank, meat-packing plant, feed-manufacturing plant, sugar factory, as well as groups of livestock feeders in the area.

Many misconceptions can be formed about eastern Turkey by listening to those who have never been there. We are pleased that we are having these visitors but regret that they cannot spend more time so that they may be sure to return with a true picture.

Situations have arisen during this period which have made it necessary for the Chief Advisor to spend more time in Ankara than he would have normally planned. Inadequate telephone service between Erzurum and Ankara prevented the desirable frequent contact by that means.

This will be the last report in my position as Chief Advisor. We leave Ataturk University with regret and with a feeling that the job is incomplete. In my position of Professor of Dairy Technology, I am particularly concerned at this moment about the future of Dr. Ahmet Kurt and the two assistants, Kamuran Dogan and Mezihe Firater, in Dairy Technology. We are not sure of the provision that will be made for their continued advancement. There is a great need in this field in Turkey.

REPORT

by

Harold L. Allen
Associate Chief Advisor
and
Specialist
Extension and Information

This report covers the period of April 1, 1960 through September 30, 1960, of the work program of the Associate Chief Advisor and the Extension and Information Specialist.

This report is divided into two parts: Part I deals with the activities of the writer as Associate Chief Advisor; Part II deals with the activities of the writer as Extension and Information Specialist.

PART I

The administrative load continued heavy during this period. The major activities were:

1. Equipment

a. Orders. Some additional requests for equipment and materials were received from Ankara University Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Science. Among them was a request for a sizeable amount of equipment and materials for the new radioactive isotope laboratory at the Faculty of Agriculture. Because of the limited budget as compared to the requests, the requests needed to be adapted to a priority rating before orders could be placed.

b. Equipment Received. A limited amount of equipment for the two faculties was received during the period. This was turned over to the proper departments and receipted accordingly.

c. Accounting for Equipment. During the period, two reports were prepared for the End-Use Branch, ICA/Ankara. One report accounted, insofar as possible, for all expenditures for equipment and materials purchased under the contract between the inception of the contract and September 30, 1959. This was done on a project-by-project, order-by-order basis.

The second report listed project by project all non-expendible items purchased under the contract and the cost of each.

Such reports, while probably necessary and worthwhile, are certainly most time consuming.

d. Equipment in Customs. Once again, there is a sizeable quantity of equipment and materials being held in Customs. Much of this arrived during the quarter, but some dates back nearly three years. Much pressure was put on both Faculties to clear the shipments through Customs immediately. One shipment, which had been held in Customs for 32 months, was cleared in late August.

2. Participants

Six new participants departed for the United States in August, and one more departed in early September. Four of these were from the Veterinary Science Faculty and three from the Faculty of Agriculture.

Extensions of programs for participants in the United States were also processed.

In cooperation with Dr. B. T. Simms, a technical English seminar was conducted for participants who have completed their work at Georgetown University, but who have not yet gone to the United States. The seminar meets twice weekly for one to two hours.

3. Development of the Home Economics Department.

The draft for the project agreement for the Ankara University Home Economics building was completed with the architects and submitted to ICA/Ankara for processing. Numerous conferences and meetings were held with the architects, ICA personnel, the Faculty of Agriculture Administration, and the Home Economics staff to discuss the future of the department and steps of immediate action.

4. Visit of the Inspection Team.

Dr. Marvel L. Baker, Chairman of the University of Nebraska Turkish Committee, and Mr. Jason S. Webster, campus Coordinator of the Turkish Program, visited Turkey in April and May on an inspection trip of the program. Their visit was extremely beneficial to the staff, and a better understanding of certain program problems, objectives, projection and implementation came about as a result of the visit. Correspondence cannot completely bridge the 3,000-mile gap between Ankara and Lincoln, but a personal visit can bring about a better mutual understanding.

5. Out of Town Visitors.

Several of the Erzurum staff were in Ankara on official travel during the period. These included Dr. and Mrs. Crowe, Dr. and Mrs. Weldon, Dr. Weaver, and Robert Soucek. Mrs. Judge and daughter Sherry also visited Ankara.

6. General Comments.

With the change that took place in the Turkish government on May 27, certain changes were made which affected the University of Nebraska Program in Turkey. Prior to the change in government, Ankara University had been closed for about one month. Office routine was continued, but no classes were held, and all students were away. Meetings were somewhat curtailed.

Following the change of government, a new dean was elected at the Faculty of Agriculture. He is Prof. Dr. Arif Akman of the Department of Agricultural Technology. Prof. Akman has also been named Acting Chairman of the Home Economics Department.

With the change, it was again necessary to establish contacts and arrange for administrative communication with a new dean. While no American personnel were directly involved in the change of government, there was a definite slow-down in activity due to the change and the "uncertainties" which prevailed.

At the close of the report period, it was apparent there would be no appreciable change in the conduct of the Nebraska Program in Turkey due to the change in government. The "slow-down" due to the uncertain conditions seemed to be passed, and a normal rate of progress was again reached.

PART II

Only limited activity was carried out in the Extension and Information area this period. As previously reported, no course was offered during the second semester of the 1959-1960 school year.

In conferences held with the Acting Chairman of the Department of Extension and Information, Prof. Dr. Kazim Koylu, assurance was given that the second course would be approved and offered during the 1960-1961 school years.

The Acting Chairman, after conferring with the Specialist, submitted a request to the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, asking for a two-year extension of the Specialist's work program in Turkey.

Orhan Kural, Assistant in the Department, was granted his doctor's degree in Extension during the period. Dr. Kural will begin work on his docent's degree work. He should be able to obtain this degree in two to three years. Thus, by the opening of the fall semester in 1963, the department should be self sufficient, because as a docent, Dr. Kural would be able to do independent teaching.

Assistance was given to the department staff in the preparation of materials and literature for publication, intra-departmental information and training purposes. Additional research and planning was done on the curriculum for 1960-1961. Teaching materials for the two extension and information courses to be taught in the 1960-61 school year were developed in cooperation with the two departmental assistants.

The two assistants spent three weeks in southwest Turkey conducting surveys on extension programs, their effectiveness and problems. A report on their findings has been prepared and will be distributed to the Provinces where the surveys were conducted and to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Faculty of Agriculture administration has been informed that technical assistance in the area of extension and information will continue no longer than June, 1963.

On August 27, the specialist and his family departed from Turkey for Home Leave in the United States. It is expected the specialist will return in time for the opening of the fall semester at Ankara University.

REPORT

by

M. A. Alexander
Professor of Animal Science
Ataturk University

TEACHING

Two classes, Animal Science 2 and Animal Science 52, were taught the second semester with 20 and 37 students in each class respectively. Mimeographed class notes were made available to the students. These notes were expanded and supplemented in the classroom by the use of an interpreter. This provides a more accurate transfer of information to the students and increases the amount of class material that can be given in one semester. The total amount of subject matter covered in one semester is still smaller than what should be covered in one semester. This perhaps can be corrected when the class is conducted without the use of an interpreter.

Need for University Calendar

There is a great need for the development of a calendar for each academic year to be printed and made available for distribution 5 or 6 months before the beginning of the new academic year. This would make it possible for the students to receive a copy of the calendar for the next academic year before they leave the University for the summer vacation. Also it would make it possible for the faculty to plan their work better, which would result in greater efficiency and a much better trained student body.

Some of the information that would be useful in a university calendar is given in the following sample.

Calendar Academic year 1959-1960

1. Date	Hour	Place	Entrance examinations
2. Date	Hour		Beginning of registration
3. Date	Hour		First semester classes begin
4. Date			First scholastic reports
5. Date			Second scholastic reports
6. Date (month ahead)			Final examination schedule distributed
7. Date	Hour	to date	Hour (All vacation periods during the first semester placed in their proper order in the calendar dates)
8. Date			Third scholastic reports
9. Date			Last day of classes
10. Date		to date	First semester final examinations

Second Semester
(Same general type of information)

Final Examination Schedule

It would be very helpful to the students, to the faculty and to the University in general, if a schedule for final examinations could be made available at least a month before the end of the semester. The schedule should show the date, hours, room number and course title for each examination.

An outline of subject matter material has been prepared for Animal Husbandry I instructors with references listed for each class period. It is the hope that the students will be divided into 2 or 3 sections and each section taught by a Turkish instructor. This will permit more subject matter to be included in the course which will be very helpful to the student and it will also help the university.

RESEARCH

The two-year-old steers on feed during the late winter of 1959-60 were slaughtered in July. They made a carcass yield of 57 per cent which is a record for the Erzurum packing plant. The conformation, muscling and kind of finish needs considerable improvement which can be done in a matter of time by good selection and nutrition practices. Nacit Ozhan is processing the data for a thesis.

The calves that were on a growing ration during the winter were put on pasture and they will be there until about the first of October. Pasture gain data are being collected. The winter data are being processed by Ferit Ucarci and it will be reported in his thesis.

The control calves showed a need for a protein supplement, when visibly compared with the other calves on test.

The sheep work at the Seed Improvement Station has data collected on fleece weight and lamb gains. The sheep are still the property of the seed station. The ewes were milked and a record of the production is available. At present no definite information is available as to the future use of the flock. Saip Tellioglu is working up the data for a thesis. The ewes fed the better balanced ration produced more wool, more lambs, and heavier lambs at birth and at weaning time.

Turgut Goksu has joined the staff at Ataturk University as an assistant in Animal Science. He is working on a project to make some ration comparisons using calves in the villages. To date 10 villages have been visited, over 200 calves have been made available, and over 30 farmers will be cooperating. Every village visited was a willing cooperator. The villagers will purchase the feeds to be added to their usual winter calf ration.

In addition a total of about 40 cows, located in Erzurum, Zagalar, and Kosk, will be used to compare some rations for milk production. Again the villagers will purchase the extra feed needed to make the comparisons.

Ilhan Aysan a graduate from the Ankara Veterinary Faculty is investigating the possibility of completing a doctor's degree in Animal Science. He is now

working in pathology at Ataturk University. His work, if pursued in Animal Science, has been outlined in animal diseases, particularly the foot diseases common to the Erzurum area. He will do his work in the pathology laboratory with pathological specimens from the villages.

LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT

A trip was made to the Karakoy State Farm, west of Samsun, in May, to purchase Arabian horses for Ataturk University. The final selection was 8 mares and 3 foals. While at the station their herd of Jersey cattle and flock of German Merino sheep were inspected as a possible future source for seed stock to be used at Ataturk University. The superintendent, Sait Abusoglu, was very helpful during the visit.

On the same trip a visit was made at the Geleman Station just east of Samsun. The work of the station was reviewed by superintendent Bayram Turkcu. A grade herd of Montafon is maintained at the station. The bulls produced are sold to the farmers for cattle improvement practices. There are about 7,000 acres in the station. Many different crops are produced.

VISITATIONS

During the summer the livestock breeding stations and herds at Konya, Cifteler, Eskisehir, Karacabey, Bandirma, and Muratli-Inanli were visited. Also included in the trip were 2 of the 4 Agricultural Schools at Turkey, Bursa and Istanbul, and Turkey's worsted woolen mill at Bursa.

The east Turkey villages visited for cooperative feeding projects were Kan, Mulk, Tivnik, Tufanc, Kosk, Pasinler, Hartev, Zagalar-Cat, Pulur, and Erzurum.

The villagers are eager to improve and to make changes. Quoting their most common expression, "We are anxious to change and to improve but we do not have anyone to tell us what to do", makes me believe there is a great need and a great opportunity for good constructive work in the villages. They are a good people to work with and they will listen attentively when given the opportunity.

REPORT

by

Evelyn Morrow, Home Economist

This report covers the work and activities during the period from April 1, 1960 through September 30, 1960.

Present Situation - Home Economics Department

On April 29, the University was closed because of government activities. That meant that the semester was cut short almost three weeks. On June 9, the University was reopened but no time was given to complete lectures. The students were given time to prepare for examinations which were given in July.

There has been little progressive activity toward the development of the Home Economics Department this past three months. The many changes in government and University officials have indeed hampered progress for the time being.

At the Council of Professors meeting in July, Prof. Dr. M. Eralp was appointed the new chairman of the Home Economics Department. She did not accept the chairmanship, so Dean Arif Akman is acting as chairman until the next professors' meeting in late October.

The faculty discussed at some length the current situation within the Department of Home Economics at their last meeting. Reports indicate that they recognize the major problem but cannot at the present time find a solution. It even appears difficult to find a professor who will accept the chairmanship.

During the month of August, the Faculty of Agriculture operated on a two-day week. Most of the professors were on vacation and are still not at the faculty; thus it has been impossible to hold a professors' meeting.

The Home Economics Specialist operated on full-time schedule during this period. It was a good opportunity to review all activities and to make tentative plans for future activities. Approximately two weeks in August were spent assisting with a Seminar for Home Economics Teachings and with a Short Course for Home Agents.

Major Accepted

The Home Economics major was accepted by the Council of Professors and the University Senate. The exact date of opening the major has not been set. It is hoped that students may be enrolled in Home Economics this fall semester.

The preliminary curriculum presented to the Faculty just included the basic and complementary sciences required of all students for the first two years. One Home Economics course will be required each semester for the first two years. The curriculum in Home Economics for the last two years is being formulated by the Home Economics staff.

Staff Changes

The only significant change was in the chairmanship of the Department. Until one of our Home Economists is qualified to serve as chairman, it appears no degree of permanency can be assured.

Dr. Ayse Erkut Returns

Dr. Ayse Erkut returned to assume her duties as a member of the Home Economics staff at Ankara University on April 11, 1960. Dr. Erkut completed her doctorate at Kansas State University, Manhattan, in the field of Nutrition. Her research was done on a problem very vital to the families of Turkey, namely: "The Effects of Ingredients, Cooking Methods, and Holding Time on the Rate of Growth of Staphylococcus Aureus and Enterotoxin Production in Lamb Patties."

Ankara University is very fortunate to have Dr. Erkut as a staff member in the field of Home Economics. She has an excellent background in Home Economics and will without doubt make valuable contributions to the development of our Home Economics Department.

A new assistant has been assigned to the Department. She was to report to work September 1; but, for some reason, the examinations for assistantships had to be given again in October. So it appears now we will have a new assistant about October 15, 1960.

Progress Report on Building

Harold L. Allen, Associate Chief Advisor of the Nebraska Group, and Prof. Dr. Morrow completed the work program for the Home Economics building. The report was submitted to ICA for final approval on June 16.

Two conferences were held with the architects to learn cost and timing of construction. One conference was held with the architects and Dean Kansu to discuss methods of financing and other business details.

The final figure on estimated costs was approximately 445,000 T.L. too high so rather than cut down on size and construction, the heating system was eliminated from the plans for the present.

The complete change of government officials and change of Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and chairman of Home Economics will undoubtedly slow down action once again. The progress of the Home Economics Department has been beset by such changes since the beginning of the project.

Home Economics Activities

Course Work. All classes were discontinued on April 29, three weeks before the end of the semester. Examinations were given in July on the shortened semester's work. Both oral and written examinations were given to the students in the Home Economics course. The students did surprisingly well in their examinations considering all the commotion, disruptions, and the lengthy period that elapsed from close of classes until examination period.

During last semester all of the lectures were given by Prof. Morrow, Dr. Kundak and Dr. Erkut. Doc. Dr. Sahinkaya was on a six-weeks sick leave, so responsibility for the course was given to Prof. Morrow by Dean Kansu.

Seminar Study. The Seminar was not completed. The group had completed the questionnaire to use in a village to study "The Living Patterns of Turkish Families." The village was selected and final instructions on using questionnaires were given students. The date set to go to the village was May 2, but all students had been sent home on April 30, so the trip was not made. If time permits, the staff will try to conduct the Seminar study during the winter semester.

Special Tutoring. The regular schedule for private tutoring of Assistant Guney has been followed this period. Emphasis has been on her research study as well as background information on Housing and Home Furnishings.

Research Studies. The main activity for this period has been on research programs for all three staff members. The field for each member's research:

- (1) Asst. Sevin Guney: "A Study of the Social, Physical and Economic Aspects of Housing, Home Furnishings and Household Equipment as it Affects Family Living in the Village with Recommendations for the Housing and Home Furnishings Curriculum in Home Economics." (For doctorate degree).
- (2) Dr. Suat Kundak: "An Analysis of the Use of Family Resources (Human and Material) of Village Families for the Improvement of Family Living with Recommendations for Home Management and Family Economics Curricula in Home Economics." (Docent degree).
- (3) Dr. Ayse Erkut: "An Analytical Study of Dietary Habits and Generalizations of the Nutritional Status of Village Families with Implications for a Nutritional Curriculum in Home Economics." (Docent degree).

Preliminary review of literature and research has been made by all staff members. The exact purpose and procedure for each piece of research has been spelled out. The questionnaire has been made out and pretested. Each member interviewed three families in pretest.

Greatest progress has been made in this area these past three months. It seemed wise to devote considerable time to individual activities and studies rather than to attempt to partake in group activities.

The three staff members, Dr. Kundak, Dr. Erkut, and Asst. Guney, completed their research schedules. The three staff members and Prof. Morrow pretested the schedules in the village of Temelli. Considerable revision was done on each schedule after the pretest. The schedules were revised, finalized and mimeographed the second week in July.

Dr. Erkut to Mucur. Dr. Erkut, working on the dietary habits of Turkish families, chose the area around Mucur for the collection of her data. Prof. Morrow accompanied Dr. Erkut to Mucur and assisted in the selection of families. Forty families were selected from Mucur and three neighboring villages. Dr. Erkut spent one day with each family to question, observe, and discuss dietary habits.

A brief glance at the results given on the questionnaire indicate that for the first time we have some first-hand information and facts on the daily diets of village families. Dr. Erkut left on vacation the day after she returned from Mucur so work will be started on tabulation and interpretation of data after September 15.

Dr. Kundak and Asst. Guney to Kizilcahamam. After careful study of areas best suited for the collection of data on Family Economics and Housing, it was decided to go to the County of Kizilcahamam. It was also decided wise for Dr. Kundak and Asst. Guney to do their research in the same county.

We were fortunate to select an area where the county agricultural agent was most willing to cooperate. He has made plans to furnish transportation and accompany the girls to the villages where it is impossible for them to stay over night.

Davut Aris, Provincial Director of Extension, the County Agricultural Agent, and the Governor of Kizilcahamam assisted us in the selection of the six villages where the staff members will collect their data. This type of cooperation was really appreciated. The girls were thoroughly briefed on the agricultural, educational, and economic conditions of each area.

The information collected will be used cooperatively with the Extension Service.

Conferences

Several special conferences have been held this period. Briefly:

a. Two conferences were held with Dr. Margaret Hockin of FAO. The first conference was to acquaint Dr. Hockin with the Home Economics Department at Ankara University and to discuss our mutual problems. The second conference concerned the need to rally all forces in Turkey working for Betterment of Family Living to define purposes and services. In other words, the time seems right to evaluate the kind of Home Economics training in Turkey. Thereby we can learn our weaknesses and strengths. Dr. Hockin gave the staff many valuable suggestions and words of encouragement.

b. One conference was held with Miss Helen McCune of Bornova Training School to set up the short course for Home Economics teachers. A request was made for Prof. Morrow and Dr. Kundak to present material on Home Management and Family Economics.

c. Two informal meetings were held with Miss Van Dam of FAO to discuss present nutritional program and current problems.

d. One afternoon was spent reviewing the development of the Home Economics Department and the current situation and problems with Dr. Marvel Baker and Mr. Jason Webster. This kind of discussion helps one see more objectively and realistically the progress made in the past five years. To be able to discuss and talk about some of the current problems makes them seem easier to overcome. However, we still have a problem or two to which no one has been able to come up with a workable solution. Perhaps we must trust to "Allah" in this matter.

Conferences with Dean Akman

Three conferences were held in July with Dean Akman to discuss our current problems in the Department of Home Economics. Prof. L. K. Crowe and Mr. Harold Allen attended one of these conferences. Prof. Crowe presented a very clear and frank manner the major reasons why the Home Economics Department was not making expected progress. As a result of this conference, these problems were presented to the Faculty by Dean Akman. The discussion by faculty members that followed has proven to be a most helpful thing for the Department.

Regular Staff Meetings

Regular Home Economics staff meetings have been held each Monday. Only two meetings were held in August because all staff were participating in Short Courses on two Mondays. The regular conferences are proving most helpful to keep all staff members informed about the activities of the Department. Time has been spent to discuss each of the current research programs, thus each staff member has full knowledge of the kinds of research being carried on.

Conferences with Department Chairman

Dr. Kundak and Prof. Morrow have visited four Department Chairmen to discuss current problems and situations at Ankara University.

Special Conferences

Three half-day conferences were held with Mrs. Selma Ogmen, Director of Home Economics Teachers, and Miss Mary Border, ICA Home Economist, to assist in planning the Seminar for Home Economics Teachers. The major part of the subject matter was presented by our staff members.

Two half-day conferences were held with Mrs. Suheyila Teoman, Director of Extension Work, and Miss Mary Border to plan the Short Course for Home Agents.

Mrs. Teoman and Prof. Morrow presented material on Evaluation of Home Economics programs. The material presented was based on information received at the Vienna Evaluation Seminar.

Considerable time was spent at each of these conferences in assisting the Turkish staff members to actually state the purpose and the objectives of the general seminar and then to do likewise for each topic requested. As a result a more worthwhile and coordinated seminar was planned.

Special Meetings

Prof. Morrow was invited to attend a seminar on "Evaluation of Home Economics Extension Programs" which was held in Vienna, May 9-21, 1960. Representatives from Israel, Turkey, Philippine Islands and from fourteen European countries were present. Two extension workers from Turkey were in attendance, Suheyila Teoman and Necla Tunaman.

The Home Economics Staff at Ankara University took part in the Seminar conducted for Home Economics teachers at Ankara, August 1-6, 1960.

"Management of Family, Time, and Home" was the main theme of the Seminar. Each staff member was assigned a topic within her field. Prof. Morrow presented the general over-all picture, and then each staff member followed with specific topics. After the presentation of each topic, small group discussions were held on "assigned problems." It was most gratifying to see the way in which the group responded to this method.

Prof. Morrow and Miss Ogmen presented material on "Evaluation" the last day of the conference. An evaluation was made of each major topic presented at the Seminar. The Group took an active part in this program. Finally, each teacher was asked to evaluate the entire conference. A special score sheet had been constructed for this purpose.

This was the second seminar that Prof. Morrow has assisted with during her tour in Turkey. It was much easier to work with the girls this year. The girls felt much freer to ask questions and were much more responsive in discussion groups.

Careful planning prior to the Seminar made this year's seminar superior to last year's.

Lise Meeting

Several requests have been received by Prof. Morrow from lise directors to discuss Home Economics as a career and a study. To date only one lise has been visited. There were 150 students in attendance at this meeting. Prof. Morrow discussed the general overall topic of Home Economics and then Dr. Kundak told informally of her special field.

Three other appointments were postponed due to the closing of schools. Tentative dates have been set for September.

Seminar for Home Agents

Dr. Kundak and Prof. Morrow took an active part in the Seminar conducted for Home Agents in Ankara August 22-27, 1960.

Dr. Kundak presented material on "Management" and on "The Dowry." Prof. Morrow and Mrs. Teoman, National Director of Home Agents, presented two lectures and conducted two group discussions on Evaluation of Home Extension Programs. A flannel-graph was used to present the steps in program planning and to show the complete cycle of county programs.

Time was taken to show the actual steps in the evaluation of a typical Home Agent activity. This is a relatively new idea to most of the Home Agents so considerable follow-up work will be necessary before the agents can actually put it into practice. At least the agents were made aware of the value and need for evaluation, and they exhibited keen interest in the process. These are the first two important steps toward the adoption of any new idea. Evaluation will help improve the Extension programs, as it will help to determine the weaknesses and strengths of present programs.

REPORT

by

O. Nervik
Professor of Agricultural Economics

TEACHING

This semester farm management has been given for the second-year students. This class had 78 students and was divided into two sections. Principles of Agricultural Economics was given for the first-year students.

In the farm management class it soon became evident that the students had difficulties in understanding the subject. These difficulties were due to various reasons.

1. Poor high school education.
2. Lack of information about farm conditions.
3. The farm management course was given before the students had taken some of the technical courses which should be basic requirements for the course.
4. Lack of understanding of simple business practices.
5. Poor attitude towards study, and reluctance to learn new ideas.
6. Lack of textbooks and research data.

The course had to be given at a very elementary level, and only a part of the course outline could be completed.

The first-year students have a little better attitude, but in this class the lack of farm experience may be a great handicap in later courses.

During the last 6 weeks of the semester little could be accomplished as the students were determined to use the political situation to get some days off.

CURRICULUM

A list of required and elective courses in Agricultural Economics has been prepared and submitted to the University. The farm management course has been moved from the spring semester the second year to the spring semester the third year. This will give them opportunity to take more technical agricultural courses before they take farm management.

TEXTBOOKS

Textbooks and books for supplemental reading were ordered several months ago, but none have arrived yet.

RESEARCH

No research activities have been undertaken this semester. It is unlikely that any useful research in agricultural economics can be made this summer under the present conditions.

REPORT

by

Dr. B. T. Simms, Specialist
Veterinary Science

Principal activities for the period were as follows:

1. Teaching.

Examinations were held in July rather than June because of the closing of the University during May and June.

Two clinic classes per week, each one and half hours or two class periods, were taught during April or until classes were discontinued. One of these was made up of senior students; the other of juniors. Drs. Ersoz and Ozcan alternated as interpreters.

Mr. Allen was assisted with his special English conversation class for junior staff members who were to go to the United States this fall. This group met twice a week also devoting two class periods to each meeting. This group met most of the period during which the university was closed.

2. African Horse Sickness.

This disease has been of major concern during this period. It invaded Turkey from the Southeast during May of this year. The Turkish veterinarians realized immediately that an emergency existed and took vigorous steps to prevent the disease from spreading. But in spite of their efforts, it spread to 15 provinces, appearing as far east as Konya and as far north as Sivas. By the end of August, more than 10,000 horses and mules had died from the disease. Another 5,000 sick animals had been killed, and indemnities had been paid to their owners.

Soon after the disease invaded Turkey, the Ministry of Agriculture asked ICA for help. They wanted funds to (a) equip a laboratory for the production of vaccine made from mouse-brains, (b) buy vaccine to tide the country over until their vaccine laboratory was producing, and (c) buy motor equipment for use by the personnel doing the field work.

Three field trips were made to gather information which could be used as a basis for evaluating these requests: one to see an active outbreak and observe the control measures being used; one to observe first hand an area in which the disease had nearly or completely died out; and one to see the laboratory at Elazig where vaccine will be made and to estimate how much equipment is necessary to put this laboratory in full scale production.

Many conferences were held before a definite program was developed. At one of the first of these, the representative of F.A.O. stated his organization might be in position to furnish an expert for a short period (two to four months) to help

get vaccine production under way but that they had no funds available for use in buying laboratory equipment. Later, however, this organization wrote that they had set aside emergency funds to be used in equipping the laboratory. They are now being asked to furnish motor equipment to be used by the field workers.

At the first meeting we emphasized the urgency of the situation. There have been many delays, however; and now, more than four months after the disease invaded Turkey, most (or perhaps all) of the equipment that must be bought outside of this country remains unordered.

3. Research Projects.

Mr. Henry Marston, Assistant Director of Foreign Research and Technical Programs Division of Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, wrote recently that he is planning to come to Turkey in late October and he hopes to be in position to negotiate grants for some of the pending proposals. He has not indicated the probable size of these grants.

4. Research with Liver Flukes.

This work has been continued in cooperation with Dr. Guralp. Dean Baskaya has kindly supplied some sheep for this project. They are being used in infection experiments. Preliminary tests indicate that rabbits can be treated successfully for the common liver fluke (Fasciola hepatica) by injecting carbon tetrachloride subcutaneously. The minimum satisfactory dose is yet to be determined.

Within the last ten days a rather disturbing fact has been discovered. Veterinary parasitologists throughout the world have generally accepted the statement that the giant liver fluke (F. gigantica) is found only in tropical and subtropical areas, such as the Hawaiian Islands, India, Iran, and Southern and Western Turkey. Snails collected at Black or Cobuk Lake about 75 km. north of Ankara were exposed to miracidia of this fluke in early August. Some of these snails are now discharging cercariae, the form of the fluke that is infective. Furthermore, Dr. Wright of London has identified snails that were collected at Kizilcahamam recently as being the same species. So it is very possible that the giant fluke can find a suitable snail host on the Anatolian Plateau, as well as in the lower and warmer areas of Western and Southern Turkey. This parasite may continue to spread and to become an ever more serious handicap to production of beef, mutton, and lamb and milk.

5. Publication.

A paper giving results of studies of the common liver fluke (Fasciola hepatica) was published in April jointly with Dr. N. Guralp. It appeared in the Turkish Veterinary Journal and is in English.

REPORT

by

Harry L. Weaver
Professor of Biological Sciences
and
Faculty of Letters and Science Advisor

I. Introduction

This report covers a period during which many changes took place at Ataturk University. Changes in personnel were most conspicuous. The manner in which these changes have affected or may affect the Faculty of Letters and Science is of course not entirely clear. Such effects as are evident will be mentioned in the appropriate sections of this report.

II. Major Activities

1. Botany teaching: It appears possible that an Assistant in Botany may be added to the university staff, probably in November. Dr. Sahavet Okyar, Botany Assistant at Istanbul University visited Ataturk University during August and expressed her intention to apply to Ataturk University as an assistant with the hope that she may qualify as a participant. Dr. Okyar is primarily a plant physiologist. Her outline of her training and of her research interests gave the impression that she would be a productive member of the faculty. It is hoped that she may be able to take over laboratory planning and instruction for most of the coming academic year.

Mimeograph stencils have been prepared of class notes and outlines for Botany 1. Having this material ready to give to students at the appropriate time will be a considerable improvement over the situation last year when the mimeographing was done at the convenience of certain members of the Student Association. The result was that the botany students received the material several days or even weeks after the lectures.

2. English language teaching: Student attendance at the night course in conversational English diminished steadily through the period. By May 15 there were only two students remaining. At their suggestion the course was terminated. The major reason for the drop-off in attendance was transfer of military personnel away from Erzurum. I believe that the students increased their facility with the language considerably and that the activity contributed to good public relations for the University.

3. Summer Field Work: A student, Mr. Cahit Zorlu, was assigned to help with botany field work during the months of July and August. His help was enthusiastically given and effective. Collection of herbarium specimens of members of the family Leguminosae growing in the immediate vicinity of the new campus was a major activity. In addition, plots were established for testing certain indigenous plants as possible turf plans for the new campus. Three mat-forming,

non-leguminous dicotyledonous species were transplanted. One is a species of *Asplenium*. The others are not yet identified. A small grass species was also transplanted. All four of these have become established and are spreading within the plots, thus indicating promise as ground-cover plants. In addition, seeds of eight leguminous species have been planted in separate plots. Seed of a species of *Medicago*, collected a year ago, have germinated slowly during the summer. The two plots of this species will have a sparse cover before winter. It is expected that more seeds may germinate next spring. Seeds of all other legumes were collected during the present summer.

In all but one case, germination has started and there will be a few plants in each plot. It is hoped that germination will be resumed in the spring and that these species may form reasonably close cover. All plots have been watered twice daily since transplanting of plants or planting of seeds.

One botany field trip was taken during the summer. This was a trip to Trabzon, Rize and Besekduzu, with observation and collecting stops made at several intermediate points. Twenty-five representative species of angiosperms, ferns, mosses and liverworts were collected for use in botany teaching laboratories. A detailed report of the trip is available in the "Trip Report" file.

4. Faculty of Letters and Science: Several discussions have been held with Doc. Dr. Berna Moran and Doc. Dr. Tatyana Moran regarding English philology major curriculum. The present curriculum was designed to take advantage of teaching personnel available during this academic year. Since two English assistants have left the University during the semester and the Morans will not return next year, it is apparent that a restudy is now necessary. It is hoped that a four-year curriculum which will give students a realistic coverage of English philology will be designed. At the present time it is not certain what English-teaching personnel will be in residence next autumn.

Docent Dr. Tatyana Moran has been investigating the possibility of establishing a linguistics laboratory at the University as an aid to the teaching of foreign languages. There is a possibility that a docent from Istanbul University may be available to carry on this planning and to teach English at Ataturk University. At present inquiries concerning equipment and costs have been sent to various American universities. So far no replies have been received.

The departure of the Professor of History and Professor of Mathematics in late June left the faculty without teachers in these two fields. At the present time there is no information concerning replacement of these two faculty members. Neither is it clear at present who will teach Latin, Arabic or Persian, and whether or not there will be enough teachers of English. In July Rector Ozbek mentioned his efforts to find teachers to cover all subjects but at the time of his resignation in early September had not reported employment of such teachers. The Acting Rector is aware of the situation, of course, and it is expected that teachers will be available when classes start in early October.

5. Library: Mr. Ozer Soysal, a graduate of the Library Institute of Ankara University, was appointed Director of Libraries after the departure of Professor Erzi in late June. Work of cataloging of books has continued under Mr. Soysal's

supervision. Many books ordered in March and April have arrived during the summer. As of September first, the library contained 13,476 volumes available for use by students and faculty. Mr. Kutlu Zoral arrived recently to join the library staff. He is a graduate of the Library Institute of Ankara University.

III. Miscellaneous

At the request of Dr. Crowe, I have studied registration and record forms currently in use at the University of Nebraska and have redesigned several of them for possible use at Ataturk University.

Also at Dr. Crowe's suggestion, I have started to familiarize myself with the procedure of preparing participants for departure for the United States.

A start has been made in establishing plots to determine the usability as turf plants of certain species found growing in the area and vicinity of the new campus. Several species of grasses and broadleaf plants are being transplanted to small plots. One plot of each species will be irrigated frequently while a second will receive no water other than rainfall, once the transplants have become established. Clipping will be done as required and the plants will be observed to determine their ability to form a ground cover and whether or not they can be kept green during the entire summer.

An intensive English conversation course was conducted during two weeks of July for six assistants, four of whom are designated as participants.

During July and August, a beginning English course was offered three times each week at the Ataturk University Farm headquarters building. About fifteen students attended regularly. These students were members of the group of agriculture students who studied at the farm during the summer.

REPORT

by

Dr. M. D. Weldon
Professor of Soil Science

1. Instruction in Soil Science

a. No courses in Soil Science were scheduled during the spring semester. All agricultural students carry full schedules of courses in other subjects.

b. Dr. Abdusselam Ergene has completed and submitted his thesis on the nature of the clay minerals in some terra rossa and associated alluvial soils of south central Turkey. He has passed the examination in English with a rating of "good." His committee will meet in November to grade his thesis and colloquium.

2. Research in Soil Science

a. The chemical and physical analysis of 70 soil samples from Ataturk University land has been completed by Assistant Omer Baykan. These samples were obtained during the making of a soil survey last fall by Mr. Baykan.

b. The fertilizer test on spring wheat showed 17 to 111% increase in yield from the application of ammonium sulfate at the rate of 5 kg. of nitrogen per donum (144 lb. per acre). The average yield of all nitrogen-treated plots was 61% more than the average of all plots without nitrogen including those with phosphorus, manure, PK, manure plus PK, and no fertilizer. Plots receiving no nitrogen average 6 bushels per acre; the increase produced by ammonium sulfate was less than 4 bushels, and would not pay the cost of the fertilizer. No response to phosphorus was obtained, but plots receiving NPK yielded about 25% more than without potassium. This difference in favor of potassium is probably not significant.

Manure, applied as topdressing before the wheat was planted, produced no significant increase in yield and no change in the response to the various chemical fertilizers.

The experimental plots were planted at the rate of 9 kg of seed per donum (about 80 lb. per acre). The adjacent field, planted at the usual rate of 16 kg per donum (140 lb. per acre) produced the same yield as the experimental plots which received no fertilizer.

All of the above results were obtained in a field which produced a small grain crop in 1959. The University's winter wheat planted on fallowed land produced an average of 15 bushels per acre.

c. In planing the fertilizer test on sweetcorn varieties, we ran out of seed when half the experiment was planted. The second half of the experiment was planted with North Star sweetcorn, a very early hybrid. On September 12 the first

harvest was made, with 504 edible ears obtained from 384 hills of 4 plants each. Only the North Star hybrid was ready; none of the other nine was ready for picking. The nitrogen fertilized plots produced 41% more ears weighing 58% more than those from plots receiving no nitrogen. Phosphated plots produced a number and weight of ears which was not significantly different from those receiving no phosphate. Potassium in addition to nitrogen and phosphorus produced no significant difference in yield.

A second harvest on September 19 produced 558 edible ears from 384 hills; nitrogen fertilized plots produced 12% more ears weighing 33% more than the plots without nitrogen. The principal value of this experiment seems to be the evidence that there is at least one sweetcorn hybrid which will mature edible corn in the cool summer climate of Erzurum. Sweetcorn seems to be unknown in eastern Turkey, although field corn is grown in the warmer localities such as Igdir, Ispir, Elazig, and Diyarbakir, and even in the vicinity of Trabzon and Rize where summer temperature is no higher than at Erzurum. Introduction of sweetcorn as a new truck crop in these areas should be successful, as the people around Erzurum are enthusiastic about sweetcorn.

d. The hybrid field corn experiment in the nonirrigated field failed for several reasons, of which late season drouth was probably most important. Late planting (June 3), pocket gopher damage to the stand in about one-third of the field, and incomplete control of weed growth also were factors in decreasing the value of the test. It was observed, however, that the corn responded strongly to nitrogen but no response to phosphorus or potassium was evident.

The irrigated corn was planted June 10 and made slow progress because of cool weather until early August. After that, the weather was warmer and the corn developed faster, but not fast enough to produce grain by the end of September. All plots which received nitrogen fertilizer (132 lb. of nitrogen per acre) have shown good color and about twice as much growth as those getting no nitrogen. There has been no evident response to phosphorus or potassium. A few plants showed mild symptoms of zinc deficiency. The soil is calcareous, and all of the corn showed the characteristic yellow crown in the early stages of growth.

The sugar beet experiment has shown good progress and response to nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers. During most of the season, the manured half of the field has looked better than the other. The beets have often shown moisture stress because irrigation has been less frequent than desirable on the shallow soil. The agricultural director at the sugar factory has been most cooperative and efficient in keeping the experimental field clean and free from weeds, re-planting where needed, and blocking and thinning according to our wishes. The irrigation deficiency was apparently caused by water shortage.

3. Agricultural Extension Work

Mr. Webster supplied us with sufficient amounts of seed for demonstration plantings of field corn, sweetcorn, grain and forage sorghum varieties, soybeans, sudan grass, sweet clover, and alfalfa. Demonstration strips have been planted of all except the sweet clover and alfalfa. We could not find a corn planter or lister. A cotton and grass planter was tried with unsatisfactory results. A 14-inch deep furrow grain drill was tried, with results which were not satisfac-

tory but better than with other equipment on hand. Some plantings of corn, sweetcorn and sorghum were made with 42 inch row spacing and some with 28 inch spacing. Soybeans were planted in 28 inch rows and sudan in 14 inch rows. It is expected that stands will be uneven because of uneven drill feed and also on the nonirrigated land because of dry topsoil and shallow seed coverage. The irrigable land was irrigated within a couple of days after planting, but the method was poorly controlled flooding on uneven surfaces; erosion and silting may have had effects on the stand.

The demonstration plantings of sudan grass were rather successful. The grass grew about 3 feet high on shallow soil without irrigation. It was used as pasture for Merino sheep at a time when there was a shortage of other pasture. There was no serious weed problem in the sudan grass.

The demonstration plantings of soybeans and sorghum have been unsatisfactory because of uncontrolled weed growth and lack of irrigation water. The corn and sweetcorn plantings are unsatisfactory for the same reasons and also because the drill used for planting could not be adjusted to plant deep enough to put the seed into moist soil, and a poor stand resulted.

Irrigation of the corn, sweetcorn and sorghum experiments was not entirely satisfactory, and the demonstration plantings were not irrigated at all. Before planting last spring, we were told that irrigation water would be available three days per week. When the water was needed we found that this schedule was for the entire experiment station rather than for the demonstration plantings and fertilizer experiments. The experiments received water for about 12 hours per week. The water was not efficiently distributed because of the inexperience of the irrigators in handling row crops. After the initial irrigation by the wild flooding method, a canvas dam and secondary ditch system was installed, and training in irrigation methods was given. On the shallow soil, weekly irrigation was not often enough, and in early September some of the corn leaves showed permanent injury from lack of water. Some additional items of irrigation equipment such as siphon tubes are needed. An attempt to procure these items will be made this winter in preparation for next season. Intensive training in irrigation methods is needed for the permanent personnel, both university assistants and labor foremen.

4. Observations.

a. Twenty-six university students were employed by the university this summer as a part of their required training in agriculture. The work time of these students was not managed efficiently. Considerable time was spent each morning in assigning the students to the day's work. Groups of students were sent to the field, in many cases without a foreman. It was observed that the students did much less work than the other farm laborers. Water jugs were not provided; when the students became thirsty, they necessarily returned to the farm headquarters for water.

In my opinion, students should be required to report for work promptly at a specified time every day. They should be required to do an honest 8 hours work every day. They should be assigned to labor crews along with the regular farm laborers, and required to turn out as much work of as good quality as is required of other laborers. They should get a rotation of assignments, so that

each student gets experience in all phases of farm work. They should be instructed in the fundamental principles of each farm operation such as tillage, planting, weed control, irrigation, animal feeding, tractor operation and maintenance, et cetera.

b. Haying as done on University land is an expensive operation. A recent issue of FARM JOURNAL reports that a Wisconsin farmer with the help of a 16 year old boy harvested 135 acres of hay, 22,000 bales, not less than 550 tons, in addition to his other farm work. Ataturk University has tractor mowers and pick-up balers, but used 40 to 50 men in putting up perhaps 800 to 1000 tons of hay. Much of the hay was cut with scythes and raked by hand into large windrows, too big for a pick-up baler to handle. I watched a crew of nine men attending a pick-up baler. The baler has its own engine and was pulled by a Fordson Diesel tractor. The outfit was brought close to the windrow and stopped while several men pitched hay into the baler pick-up; then it was moved forward a few feet by the large tractor and the process repeated. The bales did not simply fall to the ground; they were carried by hand to a distance of 30 or 40 feet from the baler.

Perhaps the participants attending the University of Nebraska might get some new ideas about efficiency and lower costs in hay harvesting if each one were sent to a Nebraska Sandhills ranch during haying time, to participate in all phases of haying operations.

c. An artesian well was drilled on Ataturk University property along the road north of Erzurum. The well has a capacity of perhaps 800 gallons per minute. It is allowed to flow wide open at all times. The water keeps the road north of the well flooded, impassable to automobiles, and difficult for trucks, wagons and tractors. The water is not used for irrigation. It is reasonable to assume that permitting artesian wells to flow when the water is not needed nor used will deplete the underground supply, as has been done to a serious extent in the artesian area of South Dakota. It would be better to establish control over the well, to prevent road damage, water waste, and depletion of a valuable resource.

5. Remarks.

The transfer of the Seed Improvement Station land and buildings has not yet been completed. We intend to discuss the cooperation of the research bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, and point out the advantages of analogous cooperation between the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture which operates the Seed Improvement Station and the Ministry of Education which administers Ataturk University. Cooperative agreements on personnel and experimental projects might be especially productive.